

1740
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

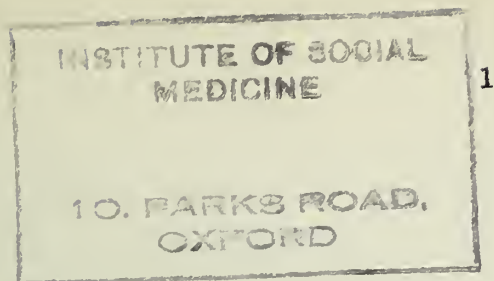
10. PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1949

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BRIGHTON
Pell (Brighton) Ltd., 105 Church Street

1950



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ROYAL YORK BUILDINGS,
BRIGHTON.

June, 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1949, in accordance with my statutory duties as Medical Officer of Health.

The year saw a settling down of many of the problems arising from the inception of the National Health Service Act, and so far as the new duties which devolved on the local Health Authority are concerned, I am glad to report that they have worked smoothly and I think efficiently.

Vital Statistics

The mid-1949 civilian population, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 155,050, a slight increase on the 1948 estimate. The following figures give the rates per 1,000 of population, and for comparison (and throughout the report) the corresponding figures for 1948 are given in brackets : Birth rate 14·47 (16·27) : Crude Death Rate 14·65 (12·99), Adjusted Death Rate 11·87 : Maternal Mortality Rate 1·7 (1·2) : Infant Mortality Rate 37 (31), the number of infant deaths being 82 (79).

The number of live births was 2,243 (2,512), of which 185 (219) were illegitimate.

Infectious Diseases

Except for the cases of poliomyelitis, the incidence of the notifiable diseases was low. There were 10 (29) notifications of diphtheria and again there were no deaths from this disease. There were also no deaths from scarlet fever, measles, or whooping cough.

Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated as a protection against smallpox shows a marked decline. Further reference to this is made in the Report.

Tuberculosis

The returns for 1949 show a decided fall from those of the previous year, the number of new cases for all forms of tuberculosis being 170 (208) ; the fall was in the pulmonary type, 137 cases as against 174.

Venereal Diseases

The fall in the number of new cases, noted last year, continued, the total number being 119 (179) of which 82 were men and 37 women. The number attending the clinic for conditions other than V.D. also showed a decline—241 (341).

Water Supply

The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality, but during the summer season, with its long dry period, notices as to economy in use of water were issued. Frequent bacteriological examinations showed that the supply was of a high standard of purity. Further details from the Waterworks Engineer are given in this Report.

Public Health Laboratory

Under the Medical Research Council, on behalf of the Ministry of Health, a Public Health Laboratory was established in Brighton in September and is functioning from temporary premises at the Royal Sussex County Hospital ; the erection of a permanent building in that vicinity is proceeding. The work of this Laboratory is carried out by a specialist in Bacteriology and a qualified staff, and deals with all bacteriological work required for the Public Health Service. Full advantage has been taken of the facilities afforded. The General Practitioners can also submit specimens for examination. This Laboratory is one of a network of laboratories set up throughout the country and provides an important link in the control of infectious and communicable diseases.

I am glad to state that throughout the year the standard of health in both the adult and school population was satisfactory. It was thought that with the facilities provided by the National Health Service Act there would be a falling off in attendances at the different Local Authority Clinics ; this has not been the case and during the year the attendances have been high.

In conclusion I desire to express my deep appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and encouragement. I am indebted to the Town Clerk for his advice and assistance, and likewise to the Chief Officers of the other Corporation Departments for their co-operation. To the staffs of the various sections of the Health Department I would tender my thanks for their efficient service and assistance to me in carrying out the duties of my office.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD CRAMB,

Medical Officer of Health.

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MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1949

Health Committee:

Chairman: Councillor W. G. DUDENEY

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. MARSH)	COUNCILLOR C. W. NEWMAN
ALDERMAN S. DAVEY	„ T. M. O'H. PARTRIDGE
„ H. HONE	„ A. SMITH
„ Miss D. E. STRINGER	„ S. E. TOTTEM
COUNCILLOR MRS. A. H. BEVIS	Miss E. HYSLOP
„ W. J. C. CLARKE	Mr. R. GILLIES
„ S. D. DEASON	Mr. T. REES MORGAN
„ Mrs. V. G. HARMER	Mr. H. RAYNER
„ W. D. HOOKER	Dr. T. A. MORRISON
	Dr. C. B. HINKLEY

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee:

Chairman: Alderman HONE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN MARSH)	COUNCILLOR BUTTON
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE (COUNCILLOR DUDENEY)	„ Mrs. HARMER
ALDERMAN COLE	„ LEAK
„ Miss STRINGER	„ PARTRIDGE
COUNCILLOR Mrs. BEVIS	„ SMITH
	Dr. T. A. MORRISON

Home Nursing Sub-Committee:

Chairman: Alderman Miss STRINGER

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN MARSH)	COUNCILLOR Mrs. HARMER
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE (COUNCILLOR DUDENEY)	Mr. H. B. THYER
COUNCILLOR Mrs. BEVIS	Mrs. F. AUSTIN-SMITH
	Miss S. M. PECKHAM

Ambulance Sub-Committee:

Chairman: Alderman Miss STRINGER

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN MARSH)	COUNCILLOR CLARKE
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE (COUNCILLOR DUDENEY)	„ PARTRIDGE
COUNCILLOR Mrs. BEVIS	„ SMITH
	„ TOTTEM
	Miss E. HYSLOP

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

W. S. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.I.H., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Miss R. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.I.C., Public Analyst (part time).

S. GOURLEY, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer (part time).

R. W. GRUTCHFIELD,* Chief Clerk, Public Health Department.

R. S. CROSS,* Chief Sanitary Inspector.

H. G. GIBSON,* Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

R. L. SCOTOW,* Superintendent of Public Abattoir.

G. V. MARTIN,* K. McINTYRE,* Senior Sanitary Inspectors (Housing).

E. L. ALLSOP,* A. H. BASFORD,* T. BILLSON,* M. BLAKE,* G. R. CROWTHER,*

E. N. JONES,* L. W. PARSLOE,* E. E. ROUGHTON,* A. J. TAYLOR,*

K. W. FINCH, R. SUTTON, R. J. WEBB, Sanitary Inspectors.

Health Visitors

Misses A. E. WHYTE, A. EDDY,† M. MAYNARD, D. M. GOLDSMITH, O. LANE, E. R. COLLARD, M. MATHIE, Mrs. B. PRICE.

Misses E. I. COLE, J. E. DENT, Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

Mrs. A. L. B. BEARD, Miss M. GREENHILL, Miss E. C. BLACKMORE, Municipal Midwives.

Municipal Ambulance Service

A. J. SUMPTER, Ambulance Supervisor.

L. R. VINEY, Deputy Ambulance Supervisor.

Mental Health Service

T. RASMUSSEN, Executive Officer.

* Authorised Officers: H. THATCHER, F. C. CONSTABLE, A. E. E. DENYER.

Woman Visitor: Miss M. K. MURCHIE.

* Holds Food Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Also part-time Tuberculosis Visitor.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Civilian population, mid-1949—155,050.*

Area—12,565 acres.

Number of inhabited houses Dec. 1949 (Rate Books)—41,787.

Rateable Value—£1,985,342. Penny rate=£7,977.

Marriages, 1,408. Rate per 1,000 population, 9·08

Live Births, 2,243. { legitimate, 2,058 ; illegitimate, 185.
 (Males, 1,187 ; Females, 1,056) { Birth rate, 14·47 per 1,000 population.
 (Inward and outward transfers are allowed for in above figures.)

Still Births, 52 (Males 24, females 28) ; rate per 1,000 (live and still) births, 23.
 rate per 1,000 population, 0·34.

Deaths, 2,272. Crude Death Rate, 14·65 per 1,000 population ; area comparability factor = ·81 ; adjusted Death Rate, 11·87.
 (Inward and outward transfers are allowed for.)

		Puerperal infections.	Others.	Total.
Childbirth deaths ...	{ Actual Number ...	—	4	4
	{ Rate per 1,000 adjusted			
	{ (live and still) births ...	—	1·7	1·7

		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Deaths of Infants ... under 1 year of age	{ Actual Number ...	71	11	82
	{ Rate per 1,000 adjusted			
	{ live births ...	34	59	37

Deaths from Cancer, 401. Measles, —. Whooping Cough, —. Diarrhoea (under 2), 9.

				Number of Deaths.	
Hospitals situated in Brighton :—				Civilian Non-residents.	Classified as Residents.
Royal Sussex County (general)	...	...	...	162	172
Brighton General	...	...	...	203	635
Royal Alexandra (for children)	...	...	...	54	35
New Sussex (for women)	...	...	...	34	23
Bevendean (infectious diseases and tuberculosis)				3	13
Sussex Maternity	...	...	...	10	17
Sussex Eye	...	...	...	2	1
Sussex Throat and Ear	...	...	...	—	1

Deaths of residents in Hospitals outside Brighton :—

Mental Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	38
Other Hospitals ...	...	...	...	...	69

Deaths (classified as residents) in Hospitals, 1,004 or 44 per cent of total.

*Registrar General's estimated figure.

Diseases Notified during the Year 1949

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all ages	Age Incidence						No. of deaths during the year
		Under 1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25+
Scarlet fever ...	191	1	8	50	97	26	3	6
Whooping cough ...	202	20	60	64	55	2	—	1
Diphtheria ...	10	—	1	3	—	3	2	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	791	24	176	256	298	18	11	8
Ac. poliomyelitis ...	32	—	4	3	6	6	4	9
Ac. polioencephalitis	5	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
Puerperal pyrexia ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
			0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65+	
Smallpox ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. pneumonia	341	174	—	99	23	23	22	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	31	2	2	3	8	14	4	—
Dysentery ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Enteric group	6	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Food poisoning ...	36	10	4	2	18	10	2	—
Tuberculosis ...	see page							

Poliomyelitis—During the widespread epidemic of 1947, when there were 7,766 confirmed cases in the country, 29 cases with 2 deaths occurred in Brighton. In 1948 there were 1,848 cases in the country, and 2 occurred in Brighton. In the year under review, however, there was a recrudescence of this disease, and 5,969 cases were notified, and in Brighton the number of notifications was 37: fortunately many were of a mild nature and recovered with no ensuing paralysis. 34 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 3 mild cases were treated at home. There were 3 deaths, one in a child of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and 2 in adults, a male and a female, both aged 27 years. These cases were distributed throughout the Borough.

The notifications of cases were received as follows: in April 1, June 1, July 3, August 3, September 5, October 13, November 9, December 2.

Of the 34 cases treated in hospital, 9 were discharged cured, 6 discharged home with slight muscular weakness, to attend as out-patients for exercises, etc., 16 were transferred to hospitals for physiotherapy: 3 died.

The age distribution of the cases was:

			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 1 year	..	..	—	—	—
1-3 years	..	..	3	2	5
3-5	..	..	2	1	3
5-10	..	..	6	2	8
10-15	..	..	3	4	7
15-25	..	..	4	—	4
25 and over	..	..	4	6	10
			22	15	37

Further details as to the incidence in school children are given in the School Health Report, attached.

Diphtheria—Of the 10 (29) notified cases of the disease, 4 were under 5 years of age, 3 between 5 and 15 years, and 3 of 15 years and over. There were no deaths.

Of those under 5 years, 2 had completed a full course of immunization; of those between 5 and 15 years, 1 had completed a full course of immunization; of those over 15 years, 1 had completed a full course; 6 had not been immunized.

Scarlet Fever—Of a total of 191 (150) patients notified 85, or 45%, were removed to hospital; there were no return cases, and no deaths.

Measles—The number of cases notified by doctors was 791. The total number known to the Department was 821. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough—There were 266 known cases in 213 houses. Of these, 202 were notified by doctors. There were no deaths.

Scabies and Verminous Cases—Nineteen cases of scabies were treated at the Brighton General Hospital and 121 children with this complaint were treated at the School Clinic.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

Vaccination—The number of vaccination record cards received from General Medical Practitioners was 514.

With the coming into force of the National Health Service Act on July 5th, 1948, the work of the two Public Vaccinators ceased. Up to July 4th, 1948, the number of vaccinations they had done in that year was 701. From July 5th, 1948, to December 31st, 1949, vaccination was done by the general practitioners, and during that period of 18 months the number they vaccinated was 739—225 records of vaccination being returned for 1948 and 514 for 1949.

In 1947, vaccinations by the Public Vaccinators numbered 1,242 and by general practitioners 527—a total of 1,769.

The progressive fall in the number of vaccinations, common throughout the country, must give rise to grave concern, for if it continues we shall soon approach a time when we become a poorly vaccinated nation. It is evident that although voluntary immunization for diphtheria has been successful, voluntary vaccination, so far, has failed. Experience has shown that over the past few years, in these times of rapid transport, outbreaks of smallpox, some of a virulent type, have occurred in this country, due to infection carried from abroad. It is true when smallpox does occur in a community, vaccination is accepted readily and there have been occasions when mass vaccination has been adopted, with all the inconvenience, anxiety, etc., this causes.

The question of vaccination is one which all parents should consider as an important protection and it can be mentioned that the present technique of vaccination and the lymph used cause less local effect than the older methods did.

The parents of all children are circularized when the child is two months old.

Immunization—The number of children immunized by the Council's Medical Officers was 1,368, as follows : under the age of 5 years, 1,231 ; between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 137. The General Medical Practitioners recorded 369 children, as follows : under the age of 5 years, 345 ; between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 24. Total immunizations during the year 1,737.

In addition, during the year 42 children received one injection but did not complete the course. Reinforcing doses were given to 76 children under the age of 5 years, and to 899 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

The parents of all children are circularized when the child is eight months old. The Health Visitors visit those cases not immunized (1) when about 11 months old and (2) between the ages of 13 and 15 months. Lists are prepared, from the Health Visitors' record cards, of children 12 months old who have not been immunized ; these are reviewed at three monthly intervals and the lists are kept up to date.

A session is held at the School Clinic once a week at which children of all ages can be immunized. In addition, children are immunized at the six Infant Welfare Centres.

All diphtheria immunization records are kept at the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

VENEREAL DISEASE

New Brighton cases treated at the Brighton V.D. Treatment Centre during 1949 were as follows :

Syphilis.		Gon.		Soft Sore.		Sy. and S.S.		Sy. and Gon.		Gon. and S.S.		Sy., G., S.S.		Conditions other than V.D.		Total of V.D. Cases.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
21	20	57	16	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	154	87	82	37

HOME NURSING

This duty of the Local Health Authority is carried out by the Brighton District Nursing Association (Queens Nurses). During the year the nurses made 95,636 visits to 3,657 patients ; this included 94 visits to 6 ophthalmia cases ; 16 visits to 2 whooping cough cases. For visits to tuberculosis cases see page 12.

1,070 patients received nursing equipment on loan.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year 911 applications for assistance were received, and of these 455, of whom 128 were confinement cases, were found eligible to receive the services of a helper ; the remainder either had relatives or other persons available or no medical reasons for help existed. Applicants are assessed as to contributions towards cost on a fixed scale, and acute cases normally receive priority over chronic, although 127 of the cases helped were invalid old-age pensioners from whom no contributions were required.

At the end of the year there were 9 full-time and 10 part-time helpers.

TUBERCULOSIS

The tables below give statistics of Tuberculosis for 1949.

	Number of deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Number of new cases.	New cases per 100,000 of population.	Number of re-notifi- cations.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	58	37·41	137	88·36	—
Other forms Tuberculosis	6	3·87	33	21·28	—
All forms Tuberculosis	64	41·28	170	109·64	—

For comparison the statistics for 1948 were :

Deaths	...	...	Pulmonary, 61	;	Non-Pulmonary, 13.	Total 74
Rate per 100,000	...	..	39·51	;	.. 8·42.	Total 47·93
Number of New Cases	..	..	174	;	.. 34.	Total 208
New Cases per 100,000	..	..	112·69	;	.. 22·02.	Total 134·71

The following table gives the number of new cases notified and deaths from all forms of the disease during 1949 in the different age periods :—

Age Periods.					New Cases				Deaths			
					Pulmonary		Other		Pulmonary		Other	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1- 4	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5- 9	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	5	—	—	2	—
10-14	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	5	—	—	—	—
15-19	...	...	...	...	2	11	2	2	—	1	—	—
20-24	...	...	...	...	8	10	1	—	—	2	—	—
25-34	...	...	...	...	10	9	2	—	2	5	—	1
35-44	...	...	...	...	17	5	—	—	5	4	—	1
45-54	...	...	...	...	29	5	—	—	8	1	—	—
55-64	...	...	...	...	9	2	2	1	9	4	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	6	2	—	1	11	5	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	88	49	19	14	35	23	3	3

Twenty of the total of 64 deaths occurred in hospitals, of which 5 were in the Brighton General Hospital and 8 in the Bevendean Hospital.

No action was found to be necessary under the Tuberculosis Regulations of 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The Ministry have approved the arrangements made for the Chest Physicians at the Brighton Chest Clinic, offering B.C.G. vaccination to family contacts, and it is anticipated this important work will commence shortly.

Dental Treatment

During the year 38 visits were made by the School Dental Surgeons to the Bevendean Hospital, and the following treatment was carried out : extractions, 24 ; scalings, 28 ; other operations, 78 ; dentures, complete 3, partial 2, repair 1.

WORK DONE AT BRIGHTON CHEST CLINIC

	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTALS			Grand Totals
	M	W	Ch.	M	W	Ch.	M	W	Ch.	
A. (1) Number of notified cases of Tb. on clinic register on 1st JANUARY, 1949	577	466	99	39	55	92	616	521	191	1328
(2) Transfers from other clinics during the year	17	9	2	—	—	1	17	9	3	29
(3) Cases lost sight of which returned to clinic during the year	5	10	1	—	—	—	5	10	1	16
B. Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculous during the year:										
Tb. MINUS	51	33	14	6	5	7	57	38	21	116
Tb. PLUS	38	11	1	—	—	—	38	11	1	50
C. Number of cases in A and B written off clinic register during the year:										
(1) Recovered	3	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	5
(2) Died (all causes)	26	14	—	—	—	—	26	14	—	40
(3) Removed to other clinics	30	12	—	1	—	—	31	12	—	43
(4) Other reasons	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	5
D. (1) Number of notified cases of Tb. on clinic register on 31st DECEMBER, 1949	627	500	117	43	60	99	670	560	216	1446
(2) Number of above known to have had positive sputum within preceding six months	133	91	1	—	—	—	133	91	1	225
E. Number of CONTACTS first examined during the year:										
(1) Diagnosed as tuberculous	4	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	6
(2) Not tuberculous	62	113	42	—	—	—	62	113	42	217
(3) Not determined (as at 31/12/49)	42	79	215	—	—	—	42	79	215	336
F. NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON CLINIC REGISTER AWAITING ADMISSION TO TB. INSTITUTION	15	3	5	—	—	—	15	3	5	23

After Care

Home Nursing by Queen's Nurses of the Brighton District Nursing Association :—

1,395 visits were made to 46 pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

424 visits were made to 4 non-pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

Total, 1,819 visits to 50 patients.

Home Visits by Health Visitors :—

Primary visits	...	...	...	...	...	170
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Special visits	...	...	...	...	...	498
Total, 2,068 visits.						

Thirteen pupils studying for the Health Visitors' Certificate attended for practical experience in the work of a Tuberculosis Visitor.

One bedstead and bedding was purchased during the year, making a total of three bedsteads and bedding and one open-air shelter purchased from the Hedgcock Bequest in use.

Two hundred and twenty-two cartons of cod liver oil and malt (1 lb. size) were distributed up to 2nd May, 1949, at a cost of £14/16/-, of which £4/3/6 was recovered from the patients. After that date the distribution of cod liver oil and malt was discontinued as the patients now obtain this through the General Medical Practitioner Service.

Patients frequently ask for help in obtaining more satisfactory housing accommodation. In spite of the difficulties in the provision of such accommodation, the Housing Department has always been extremely helpful, and many patients have been satisfactorily rehoused.

<i>Assistance from Hedgcock Bequest</i>						£	s.	d.
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	341	15	5
Travelling expenses to visit relatives in hospital						23	19	6
Purchase of bed and bedding	..			..		13	13	2
Assistance towards cost of boarding out children						86	3	10
Assistance towards cost of domestic help	..					221	5	0
Assistance towards cost of studies	..			..		7	3	0
Purchase of clothing	..		..		..	6	18	7
Maintenance at rehabilitation and training centre						12	12	0
Assistance towards cost of day nursery fees	..					3	10	0
Pocket money whilst in sanatorium	..			..		1	10	0
						<hr/> £718 10 6 <hr/>		

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The total number of live births registered was 2,243 (2,512), of which 1,187 were males and 1,056 females. Included in the total are 185 (219) illegitimate births. The birth rate was 14.47 per 1,000 of population as against 16.27 for 1948.

The maternal mortality rate was 1.7 (1.2). There were no deaths from puerperal infections ; 4 patients died in hospital, the causes being : Acute renal failure 1 : Obstetric shock 1 : Hepatitis and hepatic failure 1 : Intestinal obstruction and old tuberculous adhesions 1.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 37 (31) : the actual number of deaths being 82 (79). The principal causes of death were : Broncho-pneumonia 9 ; lobar pneumonia 2 ; enteritis and diarrhoea 8 ; congenital malformations 15 ; prematurity 23 ; cerebro-spinal meningitis 1 ; tuberculous meningitis 1.

The following Table gives these statistics for the past 5 years.

Year	No. of Births	Rate per 1,000	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000	Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still Births
1945	2,304	17.43	63	0.8
1946	2,787	19.09	42	0.7
1947	2,925	19.28	52	1.0
1948	2,512	16.27	31	1.2
1949	2,243	14.47	37	1.7

MIDWIFERY

Domiciliary—Three municipal midwives are directly employed. They attended 120 midwifery and 14 maternity cases ; analgesics were administered to 113 patients. There were 3 midwives in private practice ; they attended 3 midwifery cases ; analgesics were not administered to any of these. Six midwives employed by the Brighton District Nursing Association attended 36 midwifery and 36 maternity cases ; analgesics were administered to 34 patients. The Sussex Maternity Hospital employed 8 midwives for district work in Brighton ; they attended 248 midwifery and 39 maternity cases ; analgesics were administered to 259 patients.

Medical help was called in on 121 occasions, of which 28 were on account of the infants' condition ; 53 other notifications were made by midwives. £20. 12s. 0d. was paid by the Council to doctors called in on 9 occasions during the year.

Hospital—The Brighton General Hospital employed 14 midwives ; the number of beds is 70 ; the cases numbered 1,230 (1,311), of whom 1,175 were from Brighton. The Sussex Maternity Hospital employed 15 midwives ; the number of beds is 65 ; the cases numbered 1,155 (1,362), of whom 508 were from Brighton. The Albion Hill Homes closed for maternity cases on 30th June. Up to that date 2 midwives were employed ; the cases numbered 4.

Thirty-one pupil midwives attached to the Sussex Maternity Hospital obtained the full Certificate of the Central Midwives Board and 42 pupils of the Brighton General Hospital and 9 pupils of the Sussex Maternity Hospital obtained the Certificate for Part I of the Central Midwives Board Examination.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

At the Municipal Clinic, which was transferred in May from Whitehawk to the more central position at Sussex Street, 127 ante-natal cases made 429 attendances and 14 post-natal cases were seen. In addition, 4 ante-natal cases attended who subsequently were transferred to the clinics at the hospitals and are included below.

At the Brighton General Hospital, 1,228 Brighton ante-natal and 1,004 post-natal cases attended.

At the Sussex Maternity Hospital, 785 Brighton ante-natal and 486 post-natal cases attended.

Home Visits

Of infants born during 1949 there were visited	..	..	2,230
Average number of visits paid to each infant	..	..	4
Number of children of ages 1-5 visited	..	..	5,916
Total inquiries <i>re</i> children 1-5	..	..	11,670
Number of expectant mothers visited	..	..	133
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> cause of stillbirths	..	..	43
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> neonatal deaths, <i>i.e.</i> death in first month	..	..	28
Other visits	..	..	558
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during the year	..	..	19,735
(Excluding visits to foster children)			

Infant Welfare Centres.

2,724 (2,545) mothers made 21,649 attendances at the six Centres. The number of children under a year old brought to the Centres was 2,554 (2,054) making 20,150 attendances; the number between 1-5 years old was 1,652 (1,049), making 5,165 attendances.

Promotion of Cleanliness.—The Health Visitors note the condition of heads and bodies of children attending the Centres and, where necessary, advice is given. In visiting, this is also done and attention paid to the other pre-school children. Unsatisfactory houses receive special attention. Close liaison with the School Medical Department and the Children's Department is maintained. In severe cases of verminous infestation, pre-school children are treated at the School Clinic.

Care of Premature Infants.—Arrangements are in force whereby the weight of all children born is entered on the notification of birth cards. Where the weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under, special visits are made and, where necessary, premature babies can be admitted to the Maternity wing of the General Hospital for treatment. No differentiation is made between legitimate and illegitimate children.

Education.—Sixteen lectures were given by the Infant Welfare Medical Officer to pupil midwives studying for Part II of the Central Midwives Board Examination. Each of the pupils attended Infant Welfare Centres on 5 occasions.

Eight pupils studying for the Health Visitors' Certificate attended for practical experience in the work of a Health Visitor.

The Health Visitors gave two lectures on the care and feeding of babies to the girls at the Moulsecomb County Secondary Girls' School, and three lectures to the girls at the Margaret Hardy County Secondary School.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during the year.

Dental Treatment

During the year, 508 expectant and nursing mothers and 632 children made 2,179 attendances at the Dental Clinic on 198 sessions. 74·2% of the patients sent for kept their appointments.

The number of mothers attending greatly increased, mainly because the General Hospital patients were seen for the first time. Seventy mothers were referred to the Clinic from the Ante-natal Clinic and Infant Welfare Centres, 120 mothers from the Sussex Maternity Hospital, and 784 mothers from the Brighton General Hospital.

The work done is shewn in the tables below :

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treatment	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	508	439	439	303
Children under five	632	130	130	120

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extractions	Anæsthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Other Operations including Silver Nitrate Treatment	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General					Complete	Partia
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	701	401	300	424	642	688	14	30	44
Children under five	268	12	256	205	36	696	1		

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 187

(Registration of Nursing Homes.)

The number of nursing homes on the register on 31st December, 1949, was as follows : Maternity Homes 4, other Homes 14, combined Maternity and other Homes 3.

All the occupied homes were visited during the year, and the 21 on the register contained 27 beds for maternity cases and 222 beds for other cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, PART VII.

As amended by the Children Act, 1948

(Child Life Protection.)

The visiting of foster-children under nine years of age was done by the Health Visitors until 31st August, when the work was transferred to the Children's Department.

Number of foster-mothers at date of transfer	..	81
„ foster-children „ „	..	258
Total visits paid by Health Visitors	..	658

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

As amended by the Children Act, 1948

Thirteen persons gave notice under Section 7 and were visited by Health Visitors ; six children were under supervision on 31st August, when this work also was transferred to the Children's Department.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

New cases treated during 1949 belonging to Brighton :—

Sent by Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	84
Total	...	...	...	...	...	88

In addition 55 new cases attended from districts outside Brighton.

Day Nursery.—The Brighton Council maintains the Manor House Day Nursery, where there is accommodation for 12 children from 0 to 2 years and 24 from 2 to 5 years ; during the year the average daily attendance was 30.

Albion Hill Homes.—Five expectant mothers were admitted up to 30th June, when the Home was closed. The number of confinements was 4 ; the average stay prior to confinement was 5 weeks ; after confinement, 10 weeks. The cases were usually of persons who do not belong to Brighton.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 12 ambulances and six cars (including 2 Utilicons) operating from the Ambulance Service Headquarters, stationed at present at the Brighton General Hospital. The ambulance staff comprised a Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor, 5 Section Leaders, 27 Driver/attendants, 4 Women Drivers, and 3 Clerk/telephonists.

The County Hospital Car Service has a register of 40 volunteer drivers and these are called on when the Ambulance Service cannot cope with calls for sitting car cases.

During the year the number of journeys where patients were carried by Ambulances was 12,374, the total mileage being 108,309. With the sitting case cars, the number of journeys with patients was 14,514, and total mileage 125,382. In addition, the voluntary Hospital Car Service carried 7,975 patients.

Included in the journeys made by the ambulances were 1,845 emergency calls—for street accidents, sudden illness in the streets, beach accidents, heat stroke cases, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration

During the year accommodation for this Service was completed and arrangements made whereby 13 child guidance, therapeutic and adult psychotherapy sessions are held weekly at the premises which has been designated as a clinic and named "The Herbert Hone Clinic".

Co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board continues and the Medical Superintendent of St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath, attends at the Clinic to examine patients referred to him from the Magistrates' Court and Probation Offices.

Work undertaken in the Community

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930. The staff interviewed 2,638 persons at the Clinic and made 2,493 domiciliary visits; included in these visits were patients requiring preventive and after-care.

The number of cases admitted into the Brighton General Hospital by Duly Authorised Officers under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890, numbered 397; of these, 261 had "no order" made by the Justices, and 59 were detained by the Physician-Superintendent for a further period of observation under Section 21a of the Act.

Out of the total number of patients admitted into the observation wards of the Brighton General Hospital by Duly Authorised Officers, 112 were admitted by officers of the East Sussex County Council, and further action in these cases was taken by officers of this Authority.

Patients admitted into mental hospitals during the year numbered 245 voluntary, 4 temporary, and 158 certified cases.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938. The total number of mental defectives on the register at the 31st December was 429 ; the cases were dealt with as set out hereunder :

In Institutions	187 (128 males, 59 females)
Under Guardianship	62 (28 males, 34 females)
Under Supervision	177 (102 males, 75 females)
Awaiting action	3 (1 male, 2 females)

During the year, 33 new cases were notified by the Education Authority and other sources ; of these, 8 were admitted to Institutions, 19 placed under supervision in their own homes, 1 was found not yet subject to be dealt with, 2 moved to other areas, and the remaining 3 cases had been investigated and are awaiting action.

During the same period 10 cases were released from their order or from supervision, i.e. 1 case certified under the Lunacy Act and admitted to St. Francis Mental Hospital, 4 Institutional cases were discharged, 2 Institutional cases died, and 3 cases released from supervision.

The number of cases attending the Occupation Centre (which is maintained by a Voluntary Association) was 25 (14 cases under the age of 16 years and 11 aged 16 years and over). The cases attending the Junior Centre are conveyed where necessary by special bus to and from the Centre. Meals and milk are provided at the Centre.

The total admissions to Institutions during the year numbered 21 (15 males and 6 females), of whom only 4 were under the age of 16 years. Of the total, 5 were sent to Institutions by order of the Magistrates' Court and 1 by the Secretary of State.

The number of cases awaiting admission to Institutions was 22 (14 males and 8 females). The shortage of Institution beds is still acute, especially for cases under the age of 16 years, of which there are 7 males and 7 females included on the waiting list.

WATER SUPPLY

Mr. F. N. Green, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Waterworks Engineer, submits the following report :

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, but it was necessary to bring Shoreham Pumping Station into use during the period 26th July–24th October, 1949. A ban was also put on the domestic and commercial use of hose-pipes during the months of August and September. To augment existing supplies, work was started on the driving of new headings at Mile Oak Pumping Station.

Bacteriological examinations were made of all Raw water at fortnightly intervals from 1st January to 18th July. Thereafter bacteriological examinations were made of both Raw and Treated waters at weekly intervals in the Department's laboratory and, in addition, samples of Raw water were taken for bacteriological examination in the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, once per month. The number of samples of Raw and Treated waters examined from each Pumping Station, together with the results, are given below.

Results of samples examined in the Waterworks Department's Laboratory

					No. of samples examined	No. of samples showing presence of Coliform Organisms in 100 ml. or less
BALSDEAN P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	22	9
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	21	0
GOLDSTONE P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	23	14
Ozonised	...	...	...	...	24	0
PATCHAM P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	23	10
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	22	0
MILE OAK P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	24	1
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	16	0
FALMER P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	43	5
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	41	0
SHOREHAM P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	42	42
Chlorinated	...	...	...	...	41	0

Results of samples examined up to 18th July, and in Public Health Laboratory thereafter

BALSDEAN P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	18	3
GOLDSTONE P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	19	8
PATCHAM P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	19	9
MILE OAK P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	18	4
FALMER P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	18	3
SHOREHAM P.S.						
Raw ...	...	...	...	...	2	2

Colony counts on Agar at 22° and 37°C. were, in general, low. No complete chemical analyses were made of the raw water during the year.

Since all the waters are obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of any plumbo-solvent action on the part of the water, and no evidence of such action has been seen.

Under the special powers relating to Brighton water supplies, chlorination of all the water is not normally practised, although apparatus for so doing is installed at all Pumping Stations. In the event, however, of evidence of bacterial pollution being brought to light, chlorination of the water at the Pumping Station affected is immediately carried out and, in addition, a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to locate the cause of the contamination.

The particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to the houses, and (b) by means of standpipes, are given below :

				<i>Supply</i>		<i>Population</i>
				(a) <i>Direct</i>	(b) <i>Standpipe</i>	
Brighton County Borough	...	...	...	41,150	Nil	154,800
Hove Borough	...	...	...	18,906	„	68,170
Portslade U.D.C.	...	...	...	4,025	„	13,000
Southwick U.D.C.	...	...	...	3,405	„	11,000
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.C.	...	...	...	3,789	„	12,000
Lancing (Worthing U.D.C.)	...	...	...	4,106	„	12,672
Telscombe	}	Chailey R.D.C.	...	576	„	2,016
Falmer			...	23	26	135
Stanmer			...	20	Nil	80
TOTALS	...	...	...	76,000	26	273,873

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

SANITARY INSPECTION

In the following tables the work of the Sanitary Inspectors is stated, as far as possible, in tabular form :—

<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	<i>Inspections for 1949.</i>					<i>Number</i>
Houses under the Public Health Act	14,719
Houses under the Housing Acts	4,414
Housing Department, applications	122
Sec. 60 P.H.A. 1936 (fire escapes)	136
Underground rooms	310
Houses let in lodgings	90
Overcrowding	102
Milkshops and Dairies	603
Ice cream premises	1,182
Stables	81
Butchers' shops	344
Abattoir for Meat Inspections (full days)	302
Food-preparing premises	1,899
Knackers yards and marine stores	118
Markets and cold stores	293
Hawkers' barrows	20
Bakehouses	435
Hotels, restaurants, and café kitchens	1,748
Offensive trades	74
Fish fryers' premises	279
Tents, vans, and sheds	46
Schools	80
Sampling	659
Urinals and Public Conveniences	167
Closets	323
Cesspools	79
Sewers and street gullies	262
Drainage—defective	335
tested	53
Yards, courts and passages	120
Animals or Birds	217
Accumulations	311
Smoke abatement observations	174
Verminous premises	229
Rat-infested land and premises	42
Visits <i>re</i> infectious diseases	1,759
Water supply	215
Nursing homes	89
Interviews	2,301
Miscellaneous	1,910
Requisitioning	763
Rag Flock Acts	11
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	87
Cowsheds	82
Piggeries	243

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done as a result of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices.

						No. of notices served
<i>Defects</i>						
To remedy defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	273
To repair roofs, walls, seats or doors of w.c.s.	...	...	...	...	...	193
To pave or re-pave yards, sculleries or forecourts	...	...	...	...	...	14
To remove accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	51
To discontinue keeping animals	...	...	...	...	...	9
To provide new galvanized iron dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	447
To repair roofs	...	...	...	...	...	609
To hack off defective external plastering of walls and to re-render	...	...	...	...	...	222
To render walls	...	...	...	...	...	5
To repair walls	...	...	...	...	...	25
To repair or provide rain water guttering and piping	...	...	...	...	...	234
To repair defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	62
To renew or repair and paint window frames and sashes	...	...	...	...	...	250
To make windows open for ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	15
To ventilate rooms	...	...	...	...	...	1
To fix air bricks in front and back walls	...	...	...	...	...	4
To provide sashlines	...	...	...	...	...	158
To lay new board floors and provide ventilation under same	...	...	...	...	...	8
To repair flooring of rooms and staircases, baluster rails, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	259
To repair internal plastering of walls or ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	463
To cleanse rooms, bedding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	56
To repair washing coppers	...	...	...	...	...	16
To repair firegrates	...	...	...	...	...	215
To provide new scullery sink with lead waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	27
To renew, repair or lengthen waste pipes of sinks	...	...	...	...	...	69
To provide a food store	...	...	...	...	...	8
To remedy other defects	...	...	...	...	...	228
Number of sewer defects made good	...	...	...	...	...	9
<i>Food-preparing Premises</i>						
To cleanse rooms	...	...	...	...	...	51
To provide ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	11
To provide washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	39
To cleanse and repair floors	...	...	...	...	...	17
To cleanse and repair walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	37
To provide adequate lighting	...	...	...	...	...	2
To renew w.c. pans	...	...	...	...	...	3
To provide constant hot water	...	...	...	...	...	16

Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of a nuisance. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £5 and made an Order for abatement. When the Nuisance Order was not complied with, further proceedings were taken under Section 95, Public Health Act, 1936. The defendant was fined £5 for failure to comply with the Order and a further £6. 12s. 6d. for continuing the default for which previously convicted.

An application was made for a Warrant of Entry under Section 287 of the Public Health Act, 1936, where admission to premises was refused. The Warrant was granted and the nuisance found to exist was abated on verbal notice.

The Court granted an application, under Section 47 (3) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to hospital of an aged and infirm person living in insanitary conditions.

For failing to give information required by notice, the owner of a dwelling-house was fined £3 when proceedings were taken under Section 168 of the Housing Act, 1936.

As a result of legal action taken under the Transit of Animals Order, 1926, and the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, the Railway Esecutive were found guilty of overcrowding a railway truck used for the transit of a number of sheep, and causing unnecessary suffering to these animals. Fines totalling £400 were imposed and costs of £10. 10s. 0d. were awarded against the defendants.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In accordance with directions from the Ministry of Food Infestation Control, the Department carried out Sewer Maintenance Treatments and the block control system was continued.

Survey visits	..	..	..	..	2,480
Number of primary visits	..	..	..	..	719
Total visits made for treatment	..	..	..	..	3,333
Total premises treated	..	..	..	..	473

VERMIN DISINFESTATION

513 visits were made to verminous premises and 37 notices were served upon tenants who did not cleanse their premises after verbal warning from the Sanitary Inspector.

The department fumigated 194 rooms in 84 private houses, receiving £105. 10s. 0d. in fees from the owners.

HOUSING

Number of Buildings completed during 1949:—

Private builders completed 54 dwellings, rebuilt 5 bombed destroyed houses, and converted 27 houses into 70 flats. In addition 1 shop and 1 garage were erected with living accommodation over.

The Corporation completed 373 houses, of which 20 are in the area of the East Sussex County Council on the Parkside Estate at Coldean.

REQUISITIONING

Number of requisitioned premises	..	..	254
Families accommodated	..	..	532
Number of persons rehoused	..	..	1,914

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS

	Total under Slum During Clearance 1949. Programme.	
Number of Unfit Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	2	1,017
Number of other Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	—	56
Number of Individual Unfit Houses demolished as a result of Statutory action	16	100
Number of Individual Unfit Houses demolished as a result of Informal action	2	98
Number of Individual Unfit Houses closed but not demolished	—	8
Number of Parts of Dwelling Houses closed	2	262
Number of Dwelling Houses rendered fit for human habitation as a result of Formal Notices	2	513
Number of Dwelling Houses rendered fit for human habitation as a result of Informal Notices	6	1,481
Number of Persons displaced from Individual Unfit Houses	2	548
Number of Persons displaced from Houses in Clearance Areas	—	4,548
Number of Persons displaced from parts of Buildings closed	11	65

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO SHOPS, FACTORIES, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, AND OUTWORKERS

Factories Act, 1937.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Factories ..	..	..	..	..	870
Workplaces ..	..	..	..	..	223
Outworkers ..	..	..	..	..	159

NOTICES SERVED

Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1) ..	..	..	..	..	63
Unreasonable temperature (Sec. 3) ..	..	..	..	..	1
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4) ..	..	..	..	..	12
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6) ..	..	..	..	..	2
Insufficient sanitary conveniences (Sec. 7) ..	..	..	..	..	9
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences ..	..	..	..	..	15
Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..	..	7

SHOPS ACTS

Visits and inspections ..	..	..	..	..	18,722
Warnings served in respect of non-compliance with the various Shops Acts ..	..	..	..	..	1,444

Petitions

An application was received from a person of the Jewish religion who made a statutory declaration for the purpose of trading under the provisions of Sec. 7 Shops Act, 1936.

Orders were made under Sec. 11 of the Shops Act, 1912, in respect of Fruiterers, Florists and Greengrocers trading in a specified area.

Under Sec. 11 (1) a General Order was made for the period prior to Christmas, suspending the obligation to close for the Weekly Half-holiday.

Three Orders were made under Sec. 5 of the Shops Act, 1928, in respect of exhibitions held at the Dome, Corn Exchange, and Aquarium.

Four Orders were made under Sec. 6 of the Shops Act, 1928, on behalf of traders on the Palace and West Piers, to traders in a specified area dealing in fancy goods, toys, stationery, post-cards, photographs, fruit, flowers, greengrocery, and ice-cream.

Under the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947—Defence Regulation 60 AB, an Order was made providing for earlier closing of shops during the winter months.

There were 4,152 shops on the register classified for the purpose of the Shops Acts :

Wearing apparel ..	..	..	..	..	569
Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	1,017
Refreshment ..	..	..	..	..	841
Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	441
Others ..	..	..	..	..	744
Departmental Stores ..	..	..	..	..	21
Mixed shops—confectionery and tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	481
TOTAL ..					4,114
Total number of shops unoccupied ..					38

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings were instituted under the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, against 8 shopkeepers for failing to close their shops on Sunday. Two shopkeepers were fined 20/-, two were fined 40/-, two were fined 60/-, and a firm was fined £5.

One case concerning a jeweller's shop was dismissed.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

232 visits were made to places of public entertainment during the year.

FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The exceptional increase in slaughtering at the Public Abattoir during the year made heavy calls upon the time of the qualified Food Inspectors. The sampling of foodstuffs, which is normally carried out by these officers, was consequently curtailed, and the number of samples taken is lower than in previous years.

Milk

Samples analysed : Formal 87, Informal 90.

Seventy samples were reported not genuine. Of these, 35 were deficient in solids not fat, 12 were deficient in fat, and 23 shewed deficiencies of both fat and solids not fat.

All samples were tested for preservatives and artificial colouring matter, with negative results.

Sixteen "appeal to the cow" samples taken at two farms from which unsatisfactory formal samples had originated, proved genuine. Legal proceedings were instituted against the dairy farmers concerned. Each case was proved and the defendants were fined, respectively £39 with £10. 10s. 0d. costs, and £10 with £10. 14s. 7d. costs.

Six other "appeal to cow" samples were taken after poor sample results had been obtained from another farm. The samples, direct from the cows, shewed deficiencies of fat varying from 5% to 26.6% and smaller deficiencies in solids not fat. The County Agricultural Executive Committee and the County Veterinary Officer were given particulars of the case and took the matter up with the farmer. The herd concerned was made up entirely of Friesian cows and the addition of Channel Island cattle appears to have obviated further poor sample results.

As in previous years, the co-operation of the Agricultural and Veterinary Officers mentioned has been of great value to this Department in dealing with farms in the county areas. The close liaison which exists is a very material adjunct to the efficiency of control of milk supplies coming into the Borough.

Samples of Food other than Milk

Number of samples analysed, 77, as follows :

Beer 1	Baking Powder 1
Gin 3	Vinegar 1
Sausage Meat 4	Gelatine 2
Meat Pie 1	Pills and Pastilles* 3
Ice Cream 45	Pears* 1
Cream Bun 1	Crawfish 1
Salmon 1	Herring Spread 1
Cake 1	Haddock 1
Fruit Squash 3	Tinned Sardines* 2
Tea 1	Whisky* 1
Butter 2	

*Five of the above samples were adversely reported upon.

A sample of pears was taken during an investigation into suspected food poisoning. Arsenic, to the extent of 7 parts per million, was found in the sample. As this amount was considerably in excess of that recommended as permissible by the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning, the retailer and wholesaler were traced and their stocks inspected. The pears were found to have arrived in this country from Italy, where they had been sprayed with an arsenical insecticide. The case was reported to the Ministry of Food, who stated that action was being taken at the ports to deal with the affected fruit. No further cases were reported, and it appears that this was an isolated instance in which the cleansing process had not been thorough.

Two samples of tinned sardines were found to contain small, but not excessive, amounts of tin and the Public Analyst reported that corrosion had commenced. The remainder of the consignment from which they were taken was inspected and condemned.

A whisky sample was reported as being deficient 4.6% in proof spirit. It was taken at the request of a licensee and investigation revealed that the spirit had been watered down by a member of the staff. The employee concerned was dismissed and the whisky withdrawn from sale.

A bottle of Blood and Anaemia pills was found to bear a misleading label. The manager of the firm was interviewed and agreed to the withdrawal of stocks from sale until the offending label had been amended.

In addition to the samples mentioned above, which were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, three samples of meat were submitted to the Public Analyst for a precipitin test where suspicion arose as to the presence of horseflesh in foodshops and restaurants for the purpose of sale. One sample proved to be horseflesh and this Department co-operated with the Ministry of Food in securing a conviction against the café proprietor concerned, who was fined £25 and £5. 5s. 0d. costs. In the other case the samples were shewn not to be horseflesh. In this instance, however, legal proceedings, under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were instituted as unsound meat, bought from a knacker's yard, was found in the butcher's shop concerned. The case was proved and the defendants were fined a total of £35. 13s. 0d., with costs.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

Four informal samples of fertilizers were taken under the above-mentioned Act during the year. Of these, a sample of steamed bone flour was reported as being deficient in phosphoric acid to the extent of 2.4%. A subsequent formal sample of this article proved satisfactory.

Two samples of feeding stuffs were analysed and found to comply with the requirements of the Act.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Nature of Article	Number Examined	Found Satisfactory	Found Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Pasteurised milk ...	95	93	2	2 failed Methylene Blue test, but the Laboratory reported that they had been stored at a temperature over 65°F.
Heat-treated milk ...	35	33	2	1 failed Methylene Blue Test, 1 failed Phosphatase test
Tuberculin Tested milk	8	8	—	
Sterilised milk ...	1	1	—	
Accredited milk ...	10	10	—	
Ice cream ...	85	52	33	52 in Grades I and II 33 in Grades III and IV
Tinned salmon ...	1	1	—	
Fish paste ...	2	2	—	
Jam ...	1	1	—	
Tinned meat ...	1	1	—	
Meat pie ...	1	—	1	Moulds
Tinned sardines ...	2	2	—	
Shellfish ...	7	6	1	
Rinses (Ringer's Solution) from kitchen utensils and equipment	62	—	—	Rinses taken mainly from catering premises where faulty washing up methods found. Petri dishes used to shew visual evidence of contamination.

Milk—The results obtained from the examination of specially designated milks continue to be very satisfactory. In three of the four cases which failed to conform with the standards, the Public Health Laboratory reported that the atmospheric shade temperature for the greater part of the holding time was above 65°F. Under such conditions the reduction time for Methylene Blue would quite probably be curtailed and the results cannot be considered a fair criterion of that particular milk supply.

Regular routine inspections of all dairies within the Borough are carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and close liaison is maintained with officers of those Authorities from whose districts milk is sent into the town. Results of unsatisfactory samples, from supplies produced in their areas, have been forwarded with requests for attention to methods of production.

Ice Cream—The number of unsatisfactory ice cream samples would have been considerably less but for a series of poor results from one particular factory. Detailed investigations were made and it was found that sterilization of the continuous freezers was not being carried out efficiently. Since this fault has been remedied all samples from this producer have been reported as Grade I.

Catering Premises—Codes of Practice, for the various branches of the catering and food preparing bodies, have been laid down and agreed after a number of meetings and consultations with the trade organizations and associations concerned. The importance of scrupulous cleanliness and hygienic kitchen and shop practice, particularly in a holiday resort such as Brighton, has been brought home to food handlers by lectures and demonstrations given by the Sanitary Inspectors. The lectures were illustrated by petri dishes prepared by the Public Analyst, from rinses and swabs taken from kitchen utensils and equipment. This visual method of shewing the results of unsatisfactory methods emphasized the points made. Similar dishes, prepared from sterilized articles, properly handled, were produced for comparison. It was found possible, in this way, to make a very considerable impression on that part of the audience which found difficulty in following a verbal explanation.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI

Forty-six samples of milk were submitted for biological examination. Of the guinea pigs inoculated, one shewed typical tuberculous lesions on post-mortem examination. The County Veterinary Officer and the farmer concerned were notified and the affected cow located. All samples were examined for *Brucella Abortus*, with negative results.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT BRIGHTON ABATTOIR, 1949

For the Ministry of Food.

Beasts, 18,407; Calves, 7,853; Sheep, 31,637; Pigs, 1,165.

For Private Individuals.

Calves, 1; Goats, 13; Pigs, 208; Sheep, 3.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep and Goats	Pigs
Number inspected	18,407	7,854	31,653	1,373
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcases condemned ...	17	43	25	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9,868	63	1,323	154
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	53.7	1.35	4.26	12.09
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcases condemned ...	256	15	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5,591	29	—	65
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	31.77	0.56	—	5.17

Total weight of edible meat and offals condemned at the Abattoir during 1949
203 tons. 19 cwts. 1 qtr. 4½lbs.

FOODSTUFFS FROM MARKETS AND SHOPS SURRENDERED FOR CONDEMNATION

Jam and Marmalade	...	tins	617	Vegetables	...	...	...	lbs.	3024
Soup (tinned)	...	...	„	429	Flour	...	...	„	34½
Meat (tinned)	...	...	„	1743	Semolina	...	...	cwts.	5¾
Vegetables (tinned)	...	...	„	2507	Fruit juice	...	...	tins	447
Fish (tinned)	...	...	„	2199	Pearl barley	...	...	lbs.	2
Fruit (tinned)	...	...	„	998	Whale steak	...	...	tins	31
Milk (tinned)	...	...	„	3296	Soya substitute	...	...	lbs.	27½
Puddings (tinned)	...	...	„	100	Vermicelli	...	...	„	166
Fish : wet	...	...	stone	4851½	Macaroni	...	...	„	113½
dried	...	...	„	1421¼	Squirrels	...	...	bag	1
shell	...	...	„	536	Suet	...	...	lbs.	25
Biscuits	...	...	lbs.	206¼	Cocoa	...	...	„	37
Cereals	...	...	„	892	Dehydrated potato powder	...	„	„	53
Sugar	...	...	„	95	Horse oil	...	...	galls.	5½
Rabbits	...	...	...	94	Cooking fat substitute	...	pkts.	40	
Cheese	...	...	lbs.	295¾	Tea	...	...	lbs.	2¼
Dried fruit	...	...	„	135¼	Sauces	...	...	botts.	762
Chestnuts	...	...	„	9760	Vinegar	...	...	pints	13
Cake and confectionery	...	„	„	192	Cake and pastry mixture	...	pkts.	602	
Fresh fruit	...	...	„	262	Custard powder	...	...	lbs.	1
Cooked meat	...	...	„	196¼	Poultry : chicken	...	„	447	
Salad cream	...	...	jars	588	turkey	...	...	1	
Meat loaf and sausage meat	...	lbs.	187½	ducks	...	...	2		
Pickles	...	...	jars	599	Meat pies	...	...	216	
Dried milk	...	...	cwts.	4½	Black puddings	...	...	lbs.	200
Pigs' feet	...	...	„	5	Pickled cabbage	...	...	jars	43
Dried egg	...	...	lbs.	60½	Pudding flour	...	...	sacks	3
Cheese	...	...	„	273¼	Bacon	...	...	lbs.	318
„	...	...	tins	85	Meat	...	„	2384	
„	...	...	pkts.	1158	Butter, Margarine, and cook-	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	lbs.	30	ing fats	...	„	263	
Coffee essence	...	...	botts.	29	Fish and meat pastes	...	jars	666	
Pudding mixtures	...	...	pkts.	8803					

Annual Report

ON THE

Medical Inspection and Treatment

OF

SCHOOL CHILDREN

OF THE

County Borough of Brighton

FOR THE YEAR 1949

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer

BRIGHTON

PELL (BRIGHTON) LTD., 105 CHURCH STREET—(B928)

SCHOOL CLINIC,
SUSSEX STREET,
BRIGHTON.

April, 1950.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
School Services Sub-Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

It is pleasing to report that in a general review of the Medical Inspections the standard of health of the pupils was satisfactory and their nutrition was good.

There was cause for some anxiety on account of the occurrence of cases of acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). There were no cases of this disease in school children in 1948, and this was a great relief from 1947, when, in the widespread epidemic of that year, there were 12 cases. During 1949 there were 16 cases with one death. The incidence of the other infectious diseases was low, and in diphtheria there were only 3 cases as compared with 18 for the previous year. Scabies cases showed a slight fall, as also verminous conditions, and there was a considerable decline in the number of cases of impetigo.

With regard to Dental work, the interest taken by parents in the dental state of their children was shown by the fact that the acceptance rate for dental treatment was 88% and 7,206 children were actually treated. Ten years ago the acceptance rate was 79% and 5,549 children were treated, whilst in 1920, with two school dentists, 1,272 children were treated. It has been most gratifying to observe the year by year increase in acceptance of dental treatment, testifying to the confidence and appreciation of the parents in the treatment given by the Dental Officers. It is therefore with grave concern one views the impending resignations of three members of the Dental staff and the difficulty there will be in replacing them. This state of affairs is occurring not just locally but nationally, and is a matter which will lead to the disintegration of the School Dental Service unless early steps are taken by Local Authorities and the Central Authority to make Public Health dental appointments more attractive from the remunerative point of view.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks to the staff at the Clinic for their assistance in the preparation of the data for this Report ; also to the Education Officer for his valuable help and guidance at all times and to the members of the Committee for their great interest in the important work of the School Health Service. To the teachers, the School Health Department is greatly indebted for their continued co-operation.

I am,

Yours obediently,

RUTHERFORD CRAMB,

School Medical Officer.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1949

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor J. A. Trevelyan Leak

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. MARSH)	COUNCILLOR E. W. KIPPIN
ALDERMAN T. P. CULLEN	„ J. LANGLEY
„ H. HONE	„ E. T. PUGH
„ MISS D. E. STRINGER	„ H. J. ROBBINS
„ C. H. TYSON	„ A. J. SADLER
COUNCILLOR MRS. A. H. BEVIS	„ MISS E. M. SHORT, M.R.S.T.
„ A. P. BIRCH	MR. F. DAY
„ W. BODENHAM	MR. E. W. R. EDE
„ W. H. G. BUTTON	MRS. S. FOWLER
„ B. A. CRABB	MR. G. T. HEAD
„ J. H. DOWNS	MR. T. A. MARKHAM
„ G. FITZGERALD	MRS. M. G. MILLS
„ P. F. FRIEND-JAMES, O.B.E.	MR. A. L. PERKINS
„ MRS. E. M. HIDER	CANON F. N. ROBATHAN, O.B.E.
	MRS. L. D. SCAPING

SCHOOLS SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor Miss E. M. Short

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. MARSH)	COUNCILLOR LEAK
ALDERMAN HONE	„ ROBBINS
„ MISS STRINGER	MR. DAY
COUNCILLOR BIRCH	MR. EDE
„ BUTTON	MRS. FOWLER
„ DOWNS	MR. HEAD
„ MRS. HIDER	MR. MARKHAM
„ LANGLEY	MR. PERKINS
	MISS WARMINGTON

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT BRANCH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor W. H. G. Button

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN E. MARSH)	COUNCILLOR MISS SHORT
ALDERMAN HONE	MISS BLACKMAN
„ MISS STRINGER	MR. BOX
COUNCILLOR BIRCH	MR. DAY
„ MRS. HIDER	MR. EDE
„ LEAK	MR. HEAD
„ ROBBINS	MR. PERKINS
„ SADLER	MR. POTTER
	MISS WARMINGTON

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

Medical Officers

- RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B.(Glas.), D.P.H., School Medical Officer.
 L. B. PETERS, M.B., B.S. (Durh.), Senior Assistant School Medical Officer.
 I. M. G. BISSET, M.B., Ch.B.(Aberd.), Assistant School Medical Officer.
 L. D. WILLIAMS, T.D., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Eng.), Assistant School Medical Officer.
 J. A. CHOLMELEY, F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time).

Dental Officers

- A. BUCHAN, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S.(Edin.), Senior Dental Surgeon.
 P. J. KEANE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Ire.), Assistant Dental Surgeon.
 R. H. THOSEBY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Assistant Dental Surgeon.
 B. A. RILOT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Assistant Dental Surgeon.

Child Guidance Clinic

- W. McCARTAN, M.D. (Belf.), M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Psychiatrist.
 A. J. GALBRAITH, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist.
 HUGH MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., Psychotherapist (to 29/10/49).
 F. TINDALE SHADFORTH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.M. (from 16/11/49).
 Miss D. HAMMOND, B.Sc., Educational Psychologist.
 Miss M. WRIGHT, M.A. (Cantab.), Psychiatric Social Worker.

Speech Clinic

- Miss J. ASHDOWN, L.C.S.T.

Orthopaedic Clinic

- Miss J. M. GOLDSMITH, M.C.S.P., Physio-therapist.
 Mrs. I. M. ALLSTON, M.C.S.P., Assistant Physio-therapist.

School Nurses

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Miss K. O'BRIEN | Miss E. M. LEWIS |
| Miss V. M. BURR | Miss M. J. RAFFERTY (from 10/1/49) |
| Mrs. M. PARKER | Mrs. E. BARNETT (Part-time) |

Clerical Staff

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mr. F. N. WRIGHT | Miss P. DAVIS |
| Miss V. I. NANSCAWEN | Miss M. CHATFIELD (Orthopaedic Clerk) |

Dental Attendants

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Miss D. SILVER | Miss B. CHILDS |
| Miss J. HAWKINS (to 30/6/49) | Miss M. BAKER (from 10/1/49) |
| Mrs. MORLEY (from 22/8/49) | |

GENERAL STATEMENT

The medical staff was completed on July 1st, when Dr. L. B. Peters commenced duties as Senior Assistant School Medical Officer.

The rebuilding of the wing of the School Clinic which was badly damaged by enemy air-raid in March 1943 was completed in the early part of the year and the Clinic was officially "opened" by His Worship the Mayor on 5th April. The Clinic is thus restored to its original state, but some modifications of the accommodation have been made. On the ground floor, a room adjoining the Orthopaedic Treatment Room has been allocated to that section in order to cope with the increased orthopaedic work; there are also rooms for Inspection Clinics, Minor Ailments treatment, and the nurses. Three rooms are allotted for Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics. On the first floor there are four Dental Surgeries and a Recovery Room. The Speech Therapist has been accommodated on this floor and is now able to conduct the Speech Therapy Clinics on the premises. There are also a Waiting Room for Dental cases, the Clerks' Room, Staff Room, Senior Assistant Medical Officer's Room, and a flat for the resident Caretaker.

In March a Cleansing Centre at Circus Street was opened for treatment of school children. This Centre is near the Clinic and has been adapted for its present use from a gas cleansing station set up there during the war. The Authority is now able to implement fully the provisions of Section 54 of the Education Act 1944.

Close liaison is maintained with the various hospitals in the area and where a child in hospital is recommended an Open-Air School, the Medical Officer from the Authority visits the hospital in order to make the necessary examination and complete the appropriate form.

Schools Maintained by the Authority.

As at midsummer 1949 there were 16 Secondary Schools (including 1 Voluntary Secondary School), with a roll of 6,379 pupils, and 60 Primary Schools (including 15 Voluntary Primary Schools), with a roll of 11,810 pupils. The Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School is maintained jointly by the Brighton and the East Sussex Education Authorities. The average number on the roll is 481, of which number 223 are Brighton scholars.

School Attendance

For the Secondary Schools, the average attendance was 5,809, and for the Primary Schools, 10,496.

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Routine medical inspection was carried out under the scheme laid down by the Ministry. The total number of children inspected was 6,450, the figure for the previous year was 4,657. The groups inspected were :

(a) Children inspected as soon as possible after the date of admission to a maintained school for the first time	..	2,145
(b) Children inspected during the last year of their attendance at a maintained Primary School	.. .. .	1,623
(c) Children inspected during the last year of their attendance at a maintained Secondary School	.. .. .	1,358
Others	.. .. .	1,324
		<hr/>
		6,450
		<hr/>

The percentage of children requiring treatment was : Group (a), 23·26 ; Group (b), 24·7 ; Group (c), 18·55 ; others, 18·65. 212 new cases of defective vision were found at the routine medical inspections.

The percentage of parents attending medical inspection was 46·7. Naturally there is a higher proportion with the infants and juniors, the percentage dropping as the older age groups are reached.

It is stressed here that where children are not fit to attend school for medical reasons, they should not be presented for routine medical inspection. It is sometimes difficult to persuade parents on this point, but if they realize that this medical inspection is to ascertain the state of a child in its usual health and not when it is suffering from some illness, then the importance of this point is appreciated. Also it may avoid the spreading of infectious conditions to other children at school.

Location of Clinics

Central School Clinic, Sussex Street ..	Mornings and Afternoons
Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic (Moulsecoomb Senior Boys' School). Minor ailments	Thursday afternoons
Whitehawk Branch Clinic (Whitehawk Senior Boys' School). Minor ailments	Friday afternoons
Patcham Branch Clinic (Patcham Infants' School). Minor ailments ..	Alternate Wednesday afternoons
Carden Branch Clinic (Carden Infants' School). Minor ailments	Alternate Wednesday afternoons

Number of Attendances at Clinics. (The figures in brackets here, and throughout the Report, are the corresponding figures for 1948.)

At Central School Clinic :

32,516 (29,674) made by 9,574 (9,592) children.

At Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic :

668 (689) 325 (388) ..

At Whitehawk Branch Clinic :

404 (414) 227 (256) ..

At Patcham Branch Clinic :

173 (282) 104 (172) ..

50 children at Rottingdean were treated by the Queen's Nurses.

Other Particulars

Special inspections at Clinic and Schools by Medical Staff	5,884 (4,268)
Reinspections at Clinic and Schools by Medical Staff	15,422 (12,998)
Attendance of parents at inspections	3,014 (2,455)
Refusals of medical inspection	21 (15)
Visits to School Departments by School Nurses ..	408 (302)
Cleanliness examinations of children in school by Nurses	58,390 (59,368)
Home visits by Nurses	263 (184)

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Defect	No. of Children Treated		Re-examinations		Total Attendances	Discharged	
External Eye	465	(445)	866	(634)	1,331 (1,079)	419	(318)
Ear	561	(534)	1,610	(1,628)	2,171 (2,162)	429	(530)
Skin :							
Ringworm scalp	3	(4)	16	(26)	19 (30)	2	(3)
" body	30	(20)	93	(90)	123 (110)	18	(14)
Scabies	121	(129)	121	(129)	242 (258)	121	(129)
Impetigo	160	(258)	407	(477)	567 (735)	112	(215)
Other skin	157	(112)	215	(279)	372 (391)	99	(70)
Miscellaneous (sores, bruises, etc.)	2,193	(2,856)	4,192	(4,614)	6,385 (7,470)	1,375	(1,942)
Orthopaedic	992	(679)	9,610	(8,183)	10,602 (8,862)	195	(128)
Speech	128	(75)	2,262	(2,093)	2,390 (2,168)	69	(55)
Visual	501	(Referred to National Health Service)				—	

Tonsil and Adenoid Operations

The arrangements whereby children are referred to the Brighton General Hospital continued as previously. They are seen at the School Clinic after treatment, when they are examined as to their fitness to return to school and at the same time breathing exercises are prescribed. During the year 669 children were operated on.

Visual Defects

501 children were found to be suffering from a defect of vision, 212 being discovered at routine medical inspection and 289 at the Inspection Clinics, or special examination. Under the present arrangements these children were referred to the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services under the National Health Service Act, for treatment.

During the year 169 children were found with squints. These cases were referred to the Specialist at the Sussex Eye Hospital.

In all, children suffering from squints made 727 attendances at the Eye Hospital. 268 had spectacles prescribed, 101 had orthoptic treatment, and 53 had operative treatment.

Cardiac Clinic

The arrangements for all children suffering from any heart condition to be examined by a specialist at the Royal Sussex County Hospital continued throughout 1949. A total of 53 new cases were referred during the year and 110 old cases were re-examined.

The value of this service in preventing unnecessary cardiac invalidism cannot be overstressed. Parents are apt to become very alarmed at the suggestion of any cardiac defect and to curtail the child's activities unnecessarily. Many of these defects call for no limitation of exercise and it is here that specialist advice is appreciated.

Plastic Surgery

The arrangements made for any children requiring such treatment continued as in previous years. One orthopaedic case was referred to the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, for this treatment.

Skin Conditions

Scabies cases numbered 121, shewing a slight decrease on the previous year. The following table gives the number of cases for the years 1940-49 :

Year	Number	Year	Number
1940	210	1945	480
1941	333	1946	395
1942	559	1947	233
1943	645	1948	129
1944	520	1949	121

Pediculosis

The School Nurses made an average attendance of 5.7 visits to each school, and made 58,390 examinations. 1,026 children were found to be verminous. A comparison for the years 1940-49 is given :

Year	Number	Year	Number
1940	2,169	1945	1,985
1941	1,385	1946	1,754
1942	1,142	1947	1,098
1943	1,837	1948	1,084
1944	1,890	1949	1,026

It will be seen from the above figures that the increase in the incidence of scabies and pediculosis due to wartime conditions has been overcome.

It is a rarity to find a severe case of infestation now, and this is due greatly to the helpful and tactful attitude of the school nurses.

A new preparation for treating pediculosis which has no unpleasant smell and which enables a mother to wash a child's head soon after application has made the treatment of this condition less unpleasant, and it can also be applied as a preventative measure.

At the Cleansing Centre (as from 1/3/49) the number of cases treated was :

Verminous condition	1,040
Scabies cases	87

The number of Cleansing Orders issued was 5.

Handicapped Pupils

The following shews the number of children ascertained in the various categories during the year requiring education at special schools :

(a) Blind Pupils	1
(b) Partially-sighted Pupils	—
(c) Deaf Pupils	3
(d) Partially-deaf Pupils	3
(e) Delicate Pupils	106
(f) Diabetic Pupils	—
(g) Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	29
(h) Epileptic Pupils	—
(i) Maladjusted Pupils	3
(j) Physically Handicapped Pupils	4
(k) Pupils suffering from Speech defects	2

5 children received tuition at home under arrangements approved by the Minister of Education, 4 being physically handicapped and 1 epileptic. 18 children received education at the Bevendean Hospital.

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

After medical examination 36 children were formally ascertained, 1 was recommended for admission to a residential special school, 28 were recommended for admission to a day special school, and 7 were recommended special educational treatment in their own schools. In addition, 21 children referred for ascertainment were found to be suitable for ordinary education in their own schools.

The names of 21 children were recommended for notification to the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee.

326 children were examined by the Educational Psychologist (204 boys and 122 girls).

Child Guidance Clinic

110 children were examined by the Psychiatrist during the year, making 415 attendances.

Hollingdean Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

This school has continued its valuable work, although the building is far from ideal and there is also need for extra accommodation.

It might be appropriate at this point to describe the purpose of the school. In ordinary primary and secondary schools the pupils are required to come up to a certain standard, but here, because of innate backwardness, the teaching has to be brought down to the level of the child. This entails a greater degree of individual teaching and consequently smaller classes. Emphasis is placed on the more practical side of the school curriculum, though the importance of education is also stressed. The boys learn carpentry, boot repairing, and gardening, the girls needlework, cooking, and soft-toy making.

The pupils are encouraged to mix with pupils from other schools, and the boys play football matches with them ; both boys and girls go swimming at the local baths. The older boys recently took part in a boxing match against an outside team.

General activities include visits to the country, a zoo, and to the cinema to see educational films. There is also a school club for older pupils, which meets every Monday evening between 6—8 p.m.

During the year 4 children left and 4 children were admitted. The number on the roll on the 31st December was 82.

Speech Clinic

This clinic has returned to the main School Clinic premises and there is now a light and airy room for speech therapy.

The importance of the co-operation of parents cannot be stressed too strongly, and they make a material contribution to the cure of these cases. Speech Therapy is of fairly recent origin, and the difference which the cure of a stammer or other speech defect makes to a child's confidence in his approach to the world in general is considerable. Two cases of cleft palate were admitted to the Moor House Speech School during the year and both are making excellent progress.*

Total number of new cases	..	128	(75)
Total number of cases attending	..	106	(84)
Total number of attendances	..	2,262	(2,093)
Total number of cases discharged	..	69	(37)

Types of cases referred during the year :

Deafness	.. ..	0	(3)
Dyslalia (faulty articulation)	.. ..	66	(50)
Stammering	.. ..	22	(13)
Cleft Palate	.. ..	12	(7)
Sigmatism (lisp)	.. ..	5	(9)
Dysarthria (faulty articulation due to injury or nervous disease)	.. ..	1	(2)

Orthopaedic Clinic

The Orthopaedic Department in the School Clinic premises occupies 2 rooms where there is assembled the apparatus for treating various orthopaedic defects, including those consequent upon such diseases as Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) and Cerebral Palsy.

The treatment of certain orthopaedic conditions at St. Luke's Terrace Secondary School swimming bath was continued and has proved of value. A weekly visit is made and whilst there the patients are under the supervision of the Physiotherapist.

Report of Orthopaedic Surgeon

Mr. J. A. Cholmeley, F.R.C.S., visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon, has submitted the following report on the work of this department :

"In spite of the National Health Service with its concentration or transference of all specialist medical services to the hospitals there has been no decrease of work at the Municipal Orthopaedic Clinic in Sussex Street. There does not appear to have been any falling off in the number of patients attending for examination or in the number of treatments given. Recently an assistant physiotherapist was appointed ; this has eased the situation with regard to treatments in the department and it is obvious that this additional staff is essential to give adequate and efficient service.

"Of recent years, certain hours each week in one of the School swimming baths have been allocated to the clinic and this has been of definite benefit to several classes of patients including those suffering from infantile paralysis, spastic paralysis, and spinal deformities. In addition a Guthrie-Smith suspension apparatus has been obtained : this enables specific muscle training and exercises to be carried out simply and efficiently and is especially useful in cases of infantile paralysis.

"A certain number of cases of postural defects of the spine have always been referred to the clinic for examination and treatment and the latter has, when necessary, been carried out at the clinic. In many cases such treatment can be adequately and more conveniently carried out in small classes in the schools by the physical training staff of those schools ; this can only be done by co-operation between the clinic physiotherapists and the school authorities and now that there are two physiotherapists this can be done more regularly and frequently than hitherto.

"Major orthopaedic disabilities amongst pre-school and school children are much less common than in the past owing to the supervision by the Welfare and School Medical Staffs, but congenital abnormalities and the results of diseases and injury still occur and require treatment. However, the early diagnosis and treatment of such congenital abnormalities as club feet and dislocation of the hip reduces amount of disability and may produce results both anatomically and functionally indistinguishable from normal ; these could not be obtained particularly in the case of club feet unless

treatment was started at very early age. With regard to disabilities and deformities resulting from disease, one which has been in the minds of many during the last few years is infantile paralysis, or poliomyelitis ; fortunately neither in 1947 nor 1949 were there many cases in Brighton. Another disease which in the past produced many disabling sequelae was osteomyelitis ; with the use of penicillin in the acute stage such sequelae should become very rare."

Orthopaedic Treatment

The number of cases treated for the different Departments was :

1. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Number of children treated	..	..	..	992	(679)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	10,602	(8862)
Number discharged (not including Surgeon's cases)	..			195	(120)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Number of children treated	..	..	..	163	(143)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	1,296	(1,214)
Number discharged (not including Surgeon's cases)	..			8	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	8	(30)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	135	(124)
Number discharged	..	..	..	—

TUBERCULOUS CASES

Number of patients treated	..	..	..	9	(32)
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	76	(90)
Number discharged	..	..	..	—

2. SURGEON'S CLINICS

Number of clinics	..	..	..	12	
Number of new cases ref. from School Clinic	..			44	
Number of new cases ref. from M. & C. W. Department	..			53	
Number of new cases ref. from Chest Clinic	..			1	

3. BREATHING EXERCISES AFTER THE REMOVAL OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

Number of patients attended	..	..	..	469	
Number of attendances	..	..	..	654	

4. SWIMMING BATH EXERCISES

Number of sessions	..	..	..	23	
Number of patients	..	..	..	64	
Number of attendances	..	..	..	513	

5. IN-PATIENT TREATMENTS AT R.N.O.H., STAMORE, MIDDLESEX

					<i>No. of Patients</i>
Education	..	..	..	..	16
M.C.W.	..	..	..	..	8
Health	..	..	..	..	7
T.B.	..	..	..	..	8

*Number of Children maintained in Residential Special Schools as at the
31st December, 1949*

NAME OF SCHOOL	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Deaf	Diabetic	Educationally Sub-Normal	Maladjusted	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Partially Deaf	Speech Defects	Epileptic	Partially Sighted	TOTALS
All Souls' School, Middlesex ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Surgical Home for Boys, Banstead	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Besford Court, Worcester ...	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brighton School for Partially-sighted Boys ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Chaigeley School, Warrington ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chorley Wood College ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dedisham Nursery School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Downs Hospital School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drayton Manor, Aylesbury ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fairfield House Open-Air School	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Halliwick Cripples' School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hamilton Lodge School (Independent) ...	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hawkenbury Home, Tunbridge Wells ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Heritage Craft School, Chailey ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Hollins Hall, Harrogate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Holy Cross Open-Air School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hutton Diabetic Unit ...	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lingfield Epileptic Colony ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Mill Hall School for the Deaf (Independent) ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Monyhull Special School, Birmingham ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Moor House Speech Clinic, Oxted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
National Institute for the Blind (Sunshine Home) ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oak Bank Open-Air School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ogilvie School of Recovery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pawling Home, Barnett ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Port Regis Open-Air School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Redhill School, East Sutton ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Royal School for Deaf and Dumb	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rudolph Steiner School, Scotland (Independent) ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
School for Partially Deaf, Ovingdean ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
St. Joseph's Special School ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Catherine's Open-Air School	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Dominic's Open-Air School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
St. John's Open-Air School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sr. Patrick's Open-Air School ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Coast Convalescent Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Victoria Home for Invalid Children, Margate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTALS ...	2	5	7	2	10	3	46	11	4	2	2	5	99

Employment of Children

321 children were examined before being licensed for part-time employment : most of these children were employed in newspaper delivery.

The Bye-laws do not permit the employment of children under 13 years of age. On school days, no child may work for more than 2 hours, the permitted time being between 5—8 p.m., or 1 hour between 7—8 a.m., and 1 hour between 5.30—7.30 p.m. On Sundays, for 2 hours between 7.30—10 a.m. only, and on Saturdays and school holidays for 4 hours between 7 a.m.—1 p.m., and 5—8 p.m.

Youth Employment

As in previous years, notification of handicapped pupils who were due to leave school was passed to the Youth Employment Officer.

NUTRITION

Provision of Meals

During 1949, new self-contained Canteens were opened at the Secondary Building and Engineering School and Coombe Road School with a capacity of 200 and 250 meals daily respectively.

Total number of meals supplied from Central Kitchens and self-contained Canteens during 1949 as compared with 1948

		1949	1948
Loder Road Central Kitchen	Served at 30 school dining centres	429,796	449,412
Moulsecomb Central Kitchen		330,314	355,496
Valley Drive Central Kitchen		241,766	310,765
Secondary Building and Engineering School ..		34,421	—
Brighton, Hove & Sussex Grammar School ..		62,501	21,973
Carden School		67,280	9,788
Coombe Road School (November/December) ..		5,994	—
Hodshrove Road		117,770	71,825
Moulsecomb Infants' School		35,752	97,503
Patcham School		105,579	131,542
St. Mark's School		34,740	36,846
Sussex Street School		22,989	20,611
Tarnerland Nursery School (January/July) ..		4,867	6,367
Varndean Boys' School		80,352	87,585
Varndean Girls' School		99,065	99,387
Whitehawk Junior School		76,789	109,614
Whitehawk Infants' School		36,566	41,064
Whitehouse Nursery School		10,902	7,999
		<u>1,797,443</u>	<u>1,857,777</u>

Number of Children receiving dinners and milk at different periods during the year

	Month	Dinners	Milk
February	7,299	14,035
June	7,780	15,173
October	7,715	15,452

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)

During the year, 16 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in school children, 4 of these attending private schools. The first case to be notified, on July 8th, was a girl in a private school. In August, during the school holidays, two further cases were notified, one attended a private school. The Local Authority schools re-opened after the holidays on August 29th, and on September 4th a school teacher in one of the Moulsecoomb schools was admitted to hospital as a probable case and the diagnosis was confirmed the following day : on September 8th another teacher, in the same group of schools, but in a different department, was admitted to hospital and was notified as a case on September 9th. These two women teachers had not been in contact, either professionally or socially : there were no cases in school children in any of the Departments of that group of schools, and none occurred throughout the year.

The monthly number of notifications in school children was : July, 1 ; August, 2 ; September, 2 ; October, 7 ; November, 4.

Of the 16 cases, ten were boys and six were girls, the numbers in Age Groups being :

5-10 years :	boys	6,	girls	2
10-15	„	„	3	„ 4

One other case, a boy of 4½ years, in an Infant Department, died in hospital, being the only fatal case in the school children.

The cases were limited to one in each of the following schools : Margaret Hardy, Carden Primary, Elm Grove Junior Mixed, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Joseph's, Rottingdean Infants. In the Whitehawk Schools there were 6 cases, 2 in the Secondary Boys, 2 in the Secondary Girls, and 2 in the Infants' Department. In the Secondary Girls' School and in the Infant Department there was an interval of a month between the respective cases : in the Secondary Boys' the interval between notifications was ten days, but one boy had been absent from school from July owing to other illness. The four cases in private schools were in separate schools, with no connection between them. There were no instances of more than one case arising in a family.

Of these cases, one "aborted" ; two were of the bulbar type and were seriously ill, but were eventually discharged with no ensuing paralysis ; 5 were discharged with no paralysis ; one was severely paralysed and the others were discharged for physio-therapy treatment for weakness of muscles.

Diphtheria

3 cases were notified, mild in type, one had been immunised.

Other infectious diseases

Scarlet fever 124 (88) : Measles 316 (478) ; Whooping Cough 57 (192). No deaths occurred in any of the above.

There were no closures of schools or school departments.

DENTAL REPORT

Dr. A. Buchan, the Senior Dental Officer, reports as follows :

The staff during 1949 was four dental surgeons and four dental attendants. Seven-eighths of their time was devoted to inspection and treatment as laid down under the Education Act 1944 ; the remaining eighth was devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare cases under the direction of the Health Committee. As in previous years, the aim of the staff was to provide a comprehensive dental service.

During the year three dental surgeons tendered their notice of resignation. Owing to the pressing dental need of the school children, treatment of patients in the Borough Sanatorium had to be discontinued. Repercussions due to the exclusion of out-patients for dental treatment at hospitals, the closing of the Dental Hospital, and the difficulty of obtaining dental treatment under the Health Act, was evident by the number of old refusals now demanding treatment for the relief of pain, consequently the number of teeth extracted has greatly increased.

9,549 children were examined at the routine inspections and 5,957 (62.4%) were found to require treatment. The total number of children treated during the year was 7,206, and 13,875 attendances were made by these children for treatment.

The parents of 88.1 per cent of the children found to have defective teeth at the routine inspections accepted the offer of treatment ; 87.4 per cent of these children actually received treatment.

During the year 202 cases of irregularity of the teeth were treated by extraction : 37 temporary and 234 permanent teeth were removed for this reason. In addition, 28 deformities requiring the use of apparatus were treated and 32 appliances were fitted to correct the irregular teeth of these patients. Orthodontic appliances were designed to require the minimum adjustment and loss of clinic time.

X-Rays were taken for 92 dental patients and 21 for Orthopaedic cases for diagnostic purposes.

Other operations in the statistical table (Table V) include the following procedures : simple dressings, scalings, gum treatment, metal and acrylic inlays, extirpation of pulps, treatment and filling of root canals, silver nitrate treatment, X-Rays and orthodontic adjustments.

I wish to acknowledge the co-operation and help of medical officers, nurses, teaching profession, and parents.

The statistical table is set out on page 20.

TABLE 1

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	2,145
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	1,623
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	1,358
						<hr/>
TOTAL						5,126
Number of other Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,324
						<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL						6,450
						<hr/>

B.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	5,884
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	15,422
					<hr/>
TOTAL					21,306
					<hr/>

C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment

(No individual pupil is recorded more than once in any column of this Table, and therefore the total in column (4) will not necessarily be the same as the sum of columns (2) and (3).

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table 2A	Total individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	6	495	499
Second Age Group	114	306	401
Third Age Group	64	201	252
<hr/>			
Total (prescribed groups) ..	184	1,002	1,152
Other Periodic Inspections..	28	226	247
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GRAND TOTAL	212	1,228	1,399
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TABLE 2

*A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended
31st December, 1949*

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (1)	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under Observation, but not re- quiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	56	48	—	—
5	Eyes :				
	(a) Vision	212	112	223	99
	(b) Squint	104	15	65	3
	(c) Other	38	18	56	87
6	Ears :				
	(a) Hearing	19	4	16	2
	(b) Otitis Media	5	8	—	—
	(c) Other	6	—	—	—
7	Nose or Throat	503	323	363	90
8	Speech	52	14	48	10
9	Cervical Glands	51	282	12	20
10	Heart and Circulation	49	36	14	8
11	Lungs	41	72	122	35
12	Developmental :				
	(a) Hernia	2	6	—	—
	(b) Other	6	5	2	1
13	Orthopaedic :				
	(a) Posture	89	11	10	2
	(b) Flat foot	56	7	33	—
	(c) Other	77	29	75	12
14	Nervous System :				
	(a) Epilepsy	1	3	6	6
	(b) Other	13	33	19	21
15	Psychological :				
	(a) Development	—	9	134	12
	(b) Stability	5	3	28	—
16	Other	47	124	418	468

*B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils inspected during
the year in Age Groups*

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	2,145	1,380	64.34	737	34.36	28	1.3
Second Age Group	1,623	986	60.75	567	34.93	70	4.31
Third Age Group	1,358	1,016	74.81	312	22.97	30	2.19
Other Periodic Inspec- tions	1,324	923	69.71	359	27.11	42	3.17
TOTAL	6,450	4,305	66.74	1,975	30.62	170	2.63

TABLE 3

Infestation with Vermin

(This relates to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation)

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	58,390
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	1,026
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ..	886
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	5

TABLE IV

Group 1—Minor Ailments

(Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III)

(a)							Number of defects treated, or under treatment during the year
Skin :							
Ringworm-Scalp							
(1) X-ray treatment. If none, indicate by dash ..							—
(2) Other treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ringworm-Body .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Impetigo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Other skin diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Eye disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	465
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint, and cases admitted to hospital)							
Ear defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	561
(Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (e.g. operative treatment in hospital) should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report)							
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,193
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)							
TOTAL .. .. .						..	3,690
(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,210

Group 2—Defective Vision and Squint

(Excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1)

					Number of defects dealt with
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint)	..	..			998
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	..	..	..	..	111
					<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..			1,109
					<hr/>
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed				..	268

Group 3—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat

					Total number Treated
Received operative treatment :					
(a) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	..	..			669
(b) For other nose and throat conditions	..	..			—
Received other forms of treatment	..	..	..		6
					<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..			675
					<hr/>

Group 4—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	..	..	..	..	17
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	..	..	..	..	992
					<hr/>

Group 5—Child Guidance Treatment and Speech Therapy

Number of pupils treated :					
(a) Under Child Guidance arrangements	..	..			110
(b) Under Speech Therapy arrangements	..	..			128
					<hr/>

TABLE V

Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :					
(a) Periodic age groups	9,549
(b) Specials	2,302
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	11,851
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(2) Number found to require treatment	8,259
(3) Number actually treated	7,206
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	13,875
(5) Half-days devoted to :					
(a) Inspection	..	..	..	..	49
(b) Treatment	..	..	..	..	1,628
			TOTAL (a) and (b)	..	1,677
<hr/>					
(6) Fillings : Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	7,165
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	719
			TOTAL	..	7,884
<hr/>					
(7) Extractions : Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	1,403
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	9,751
			TOTAL	..	11,154
<hr/>					
(8) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	..	..	..	..	1,115
(9) Other Operations :					
(a) Permanent Teeth	2,669
(b) Temporary Teeth	961
			TOTAL (a) and (b)	..	3,630
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